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APRIL 24 (TUES.) (CONTINUED) - Universitas Indonesia (UI) economist Dr. Anwar Nasution told Pembaruan that the sale of shares of big companies to employees cooperatives did not constitute redistribution of income. These conglomerate employees already made good wages and some could even be categorized as rich. "Those who should get the shares are employees of small businesses, like rattan-gatherers cooperatives," said Anwar. The shares should not go to the employees of the big rattan-processing companies. They already made an adequate income. (PB)

Thirteen salt miners from Sumenep District, Madura filed complaints last Saturday with the East Java DPR. To show the seriousness of the problems they faced, they brought two sickles (sabit) which they showed to the DPRD members. "If there is no settlement and we have to leave our land, we still have these," said Syahnan, one of the miners, to members of the DPRD Golkar faction which received them. They threatened to go to the Interior Minister if the matter were not settled before Lebaran. The miners from Gapura and Kalianget Sub-districts, led by Badrul Kamar, 60, questioned a settlement by which they would have to vacate their salt fields to (the state-owned) Salt Corporation (Perum Garam). They objected because the salt fields were the only source of livelihood to 731 households in the Sumenep area. They had relinquished some of these fields to Garam in 1975 for purposes of modernization, but with the promise they could still work the fields. However, since 1985 they had not been permitted to do so, and there had also been no modernization. "They only gave us ribbons for our service to the state," remarked Badrul. Some miners who had resisted the 1975 land expropriation had gotten in 1987-88 fields broader than their original ones. The protesting farmers wanted to be treated the same as their friends. There have been reports that the police will be mobilized to toss the farmers off their fields if they don't vacate before Lebaran. (KO)

A dispute in the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) DPR is over. H.M. Tohir, Chairman of the DPRD's Golkar faction, has been elected DPRD Chairman replacing Mesir Suryadi SH who was recalled from office last April 12. Tohir is a former Bima District Head. There are now 2 former Bima District Heads in the NTB DPR. The other is Col. Oemar Haroen B.Sc. of the ABRI faction. (Brig. Gen. Warsito holds the NTB Governorship and Col. Lukman Sakdiah Rabu Tanjung the Golkar NTB DPD Chairmanship.) (KO)

Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana (UKSW) Economics Faculty instructor Drs. Hendrawan Suptratikno, a member of the team which put together Plan V for East Timor, was asked to comment by Kompas on the UGM P3PK report. He said that currently East Timorese were only consumers, not producers of modernization. This could make them feel like foreigners in their own country. While physical development there had succeeded, mental and institutional development had not. The East Timorese, who were very devout, should be approached through their religious traditions. The Catholic Church could reorient the East Timorese so that modernization emerged from their own local customs. The word "development" (pembangunan) should be avoided. It just made sense to non-Timorese. The East Timorese themselves spoke of "votl rai Timor," building the land of Timor. This phraseology was more acceptable to them than terms like equity (pemerataan) or prosperity (kemakmuran). The informal Catholic Church leadership had to be involved because outsiders could not fully function in East Timor. If a priest speaks, the people will go along. Economic conditions there are still far from what we imagine. Just 4 of the 442 villages are completely self-reliant (swasembada). Just 13 of the 64 sub-districts have markets. The economy is still a subsistence one designed to meet personal consumption needs and not produce for the market. Markets were needed in every sub-district so people could become accustomed to using money. This would take about 15 years. It was better to forget about the (economic)

takeoff (tinggal landas) applying to East Timor. If matters were forced, there would be "cultural demoralization." (KO)

Prof. Mubyarto said in Dili that while the seminar to discuss the P3PK findings scheduled for April 19 had been postponed, agreement had been reached to disseminate the report to all local service (dinas) heads whom he hoped would send their written comments to UGM. Mubyarto said this agreement had been made the end of last week among the East Timor regional government, Bank Indonesia (which funded the study), and the P3PK team. Meanwhile, a Kompas source "responsible for security" said that the report as a whole was quite good. Just a few things needed to be recast in different terminology so that the public outside East Timor could read it and not draw the wrong conclusions. As an indication he appreciated the report, he had instructed his staff to read and study it. Some of the team's suggestions were already being put into effect before the report was done. This had just not been publicized. While the report did not endanger the regional government, the source disagreed with the holding of the planned seminar. This could open the door to certain parties to exploit the problems expounded in the study. "It would have been wiser if the results had been given directly to us earlier." (In another part of the story, Mubyarto hints there had been a closed meeting on the report as distinct from an open academic seminar.) (KO)

On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the RMS (Republik Maluku Selatan), hundreds of Moluccan demonstrators hurled bricks and firebombs at the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague. Police in riot gear used water cannons to disperse them. Some 1,500 Moluccans had marched peacefully through the center of the city, but the demonstration turned violent when they reached the Embassy. Fourteen policemen were injured and one person arrested. According to Pembaruan reporter Petrus Suryadi, 28 policemen were wounded. The police had not expected violence. Usually, RMS demonstrations were orderly and The Hague's version of the Mobile Brigade (Brimob, police mobile strike force) never had to be summoned. A Dutch policeman said this was the largest and most violent Moluccan demonstration to date. The 600 rioters separated themselves from the larger group of 1,500. The police had advised the group not to go near the Indonesian Embassy. The official residences of the American, Australian, Japanese, West German, and Swiss Ambassadors are nearby. Two platoons of the "Brimob" had been placed on special alert for anti-riot duty. No one from the RMS supporters came to the Indonesian Embassy to deliver a statement. The rioters were apparently set off when they saw the Indonesian red and white flag waving from the Embassy grounds. It was then they started to hurl rocks at the police and the Embassy. A police jeep was hit by a Molotov cocktail. The special platoons were then called in. The peak of the RMS anniversary celebrations had come earlier when 50,000-60,000 RMS supporters filled a sports stadium. (CT/RT/PB)

APRIL 25 (WED.) - Cipinang Prison Head Nurdin Nursin told Kompas that Lt. Gen. (Ret.) H.R. Dharsono, 65, would be released on September 16, 1990. Political science student Erlangga, also convicted of subversion, would be released August 17. Dharsono was tried in 1985 and sentenced in January 1986 to 10 years imprisonment in connection with the compilation of the White Paper on the Tanjung Priok incident. The Central Jakarta District Court ruled that while he had not intended to topple the government, the White Paper could have a negative impact on national unity. Dharsono's sentence has been reduced to 7 years after appeals. Further remission of sentence was given several times for good behavior. The September release date is contingent upon approval of a final 5 month remission recommendation from the prison. (KO)

Politics and Security Coordination Minister Sudomo told reporters there was no "whispering" going on about the succession. What's more, there was no need to whisper. Everything could be discussed based on the principle of openness. The public could discuss it. "Who's whispering?" Sudomo asked the reporters. Pressed by a reporter, Sudomo said he saw no

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KEY - JW - Jawa Pos, KO - Kompas, KR - Kedaulatan Rakyat, MA - Melbourne Age, PB - Suara Pembaruan, SK - Suara Karya, WE - Warta Ekonomi

APRIL 8 (SUN.) - Interior Minister Rudini told reporters the Indonesian government would not limit IGGI Chairman J.P. Pronk from inspecting "any area in Indonesia, including East Timor." Rudini was responding to reporters' questions as to whether Pronk would be permitted to look at human rights practices. Rudini said that Pronk in a meeting with him only wanted to know about people's participation in development, the policy and implementation of decentralization. and NGOs (LSMs). Pronk was very interested in Rudini's initiative to increase meetings for mutual understanding between NGOs and the government at Ministerial, provincial, and district levels. "In fact, my instructions on this have already been issued. I gave him a copy," said Rudini. Pronk asked him if the Indonesian government objected to NGOs' making statements abroad about Indonesia's deficiencies. Rudini told him there were no objections so long as the criticism reflected the Indonesian philosophy of life as a standard, not the standards of other countries. Using foreign standards actually constituted a violation of human rights by going against Pancasila as sole principle. Rudini said Pronk did not discuss the execution of political detainees in Indonesia a while ago. It had been previously reported that Pronk would link Dutch aid to human rights, including the question of executions. Pronk told reporters he was very happy at Rudini's attitudes toward the NGOs, including those which criticized development in their own country. He discussed with Rudini INGI's links with IGGI and his (Pronk's) own contacts with NGOs. Pronk disclosed that in his meeting with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, whom he called "my old friend from the UN," he made clear he was very interested in continuing as IGGI's Chairman and felt that IGGI should have the same structure in the 1990s as in the 1980s and 1970s. This was, Pronk said, in Indonesia's interests. IGGI was, after all, the most successful aid consortium. He was not "a ceremonial Chairman" but "a political broker" and very active Chairman. Pronk said he explained to Alatas the Dutch view that there was a link between international economic aid and domestic and human rights policies. He told Alatas about the concern of the Dutch government, Prime Minister, and parliament about the execution of the 4 former Presidential palace guards (Cakrabirawa) involved in G30S. (PB)

Foreign Minister Alatas said he told Pronk that if these executions had taken a long time to occur, this was not a human rights problem but a problem in the legal process. The long appeals process showed that Indonesia had afforded those involved every opportunity. Long waiting periods also occurred in other countries. In the US, many had been on death row for 14-15 years. There had even been books and films about this. When a Dutch reporter asked if six more of these prisoners would be executed, Alatas replied, "It depends. The process of law goes on." He didn't know precisely which ones were at the appeal (banding) or pardon (grasi) levels. But he stressed, "We comprehend humanitarianism." Never forget that the G30S/PKI was "an extraordinary violation of law." Indonesia only asked those who had humanitarian concerns to understand the facts we faced. "We did our best." It would be helpful if both sides tried to understand each other. "Pronk understood me, but I don't know if he accepted what I said. Ask him." As for postponement of some Dutch special assistance, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told him in Kuching last February there was no link between this action and the request to "postpone" executions. Development Cooperation counsellor at the Dutch Embassy A. Oostra had said a day before Pronk arrived that the special aid had just been postponed because there was a need to change a clause in the text of the agreement. (PB)

Ekuin Coordination Minister Radius Prawiro said Pronk in discussions with him wanted to know how the IGGI aid funds would overcome the problems of poverty and inequitable distribution of incomes in rural areas. Radius explained that the figure for those below the

need for "political deregulation." Asked if there were political considerations behind Dharsono's impending release, Sudomo denied it. Dharsono had gotten remission for good behavior. "So Dharsono's a good man?" queried a reporter. "Yes, he's really a good man. I've known him a long time. Since he was a major. Then I was a lieutenant." (MD)

Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) student Syahganda Nainggolan was sentenced by the Bandung District Court to a term of 10 months less the time he spent under detention in Kebonwaru Prison. The judges ruled that Syahganda's conduct on November 3, 1989 had violated Article 160 of the Criminal Code. He incited other ITB students to resist the authorities. He told the judges he would think about appealing. After the court session, Syahganda told Pikiran Rakyat that the November 3 activities had no political background. The action was only to protest the policies of ITB Rector Wiranto Arismunandar who had imposed the sanction of expulsion on a number of ITB students unjustly and without going through the proper procedures. (PR)

Transmigration Minister Soegiarto told reporters that transmigration under the current Plan V differed from that under all previous Plans. Now transmigration would be built on the results of development in other sectors such as private sector industry and fish ponds, not pioneering. This cheaper method in which the private sector had already built the infrastructure would allow transmigration funds to raise the standard of living of transmigrants already in place. (SK)

Nursyahbani Katjasungkana SH has been reappointed by the Management Board of YLBHI as Director of the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) for a second term to run 1990-93. Nine of the 10 lawyers in LBH Jakarta had secretly signed a statement she not be re-appointed on grounds of incompetence. (KO)

A styrene polymer factory, PT Bimalindro Citra Industri, will be established at Merak, West Java under an agreement reached by the Bimantara Group, Salim Group, Toya Menka Kaisha Ltd, and Idemitsu Petrochemical Co. The investments were valued at US$100 million. (KO)

APRIL 26 (THURS.) - The Indonesian press closed down for Idul Fitri, the national holiday ending the fasting month.

APRIL 27 (FRI.) - The Indonesian press remained closed for Idul Fitri.

Portuguese President Mario Soares told Pope John Paul II in Vatican City that Portugal would never cease pressing for the independence of East Timor. (RT)

APRIL 28 (SAT.) - In a Kompas feature story on "political convicts" in Cipinang Prison, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) H.R. Dharsono told reporters who asked about the influence of the prison surroundings that he was "just fine." Dharsono will turn 65 on June 10. He looked healthy and fresh and sounded serious and sharp. Justice Minister Ismail Saleh was visiting the prison at the time. Dharsono greeted his fellow retired Lieutenant General. Ismail Saleh also met Ir. Sanusi, Mawardi Noor, Erlangga, and Rachmat Basoeki who are serving sentences for subversion. Dharsono told reporters he would be released September 16. Would he be active in religion when he gets out? Yes. His political ideals in realizing justice had not faded. Part of the ideals of the Republic's founders had been attained, that is, increased prosperity, but another part, justice, had not. "It's our obligation to fight for it." During his first 3 months in prison, he wasn't allowed reading materials but after that could read anything, including daily newspapers. He had followed developments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He and his fellow convicts shared books which were brought in from outside. Did he want to publish his own book? "I don't have the talent for it, even though there's a lot of time to spare in here." It's also easier to write outside where it's easy to phone friends and get data. "Pak Nas has the talent for writing, so he's produced a lot of books." Erlangga, 33, told reporters that when released he would first finish writing his thesis, interrupted by his arrest, then get

suggested that those in the same field unite in a single vehicle. But the seminar participants rejected these coordinating vehicles. Said Frans R. from East Nusatenggara, "We will lose our freedom of action (keleluasaan) if we're turned into KNPIs or HKTIs." (WE)

In the Bandung District Court, legal advisors for former Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) student Syahganda Nainggolan, 25, asked that he be released rather than sentenced to 2 years imprisonment for incitement under the Criminal Code as demanded by the prosecution. The 4 lawyers all come from the West Java Indonesian Advocates League (Ikadin). Syahganda himself read a 12 page final plea titled "Wrongful Arrest for Demonstrating." No witnesses testified that Syahganda had incited anyone. Those in the demonstration in the ITB Rector's office said they came purely to show solidarity. Last November 3, Syahganda launched a "Movement to Oppose the Dictator." It was aimed at the ITB faculty senate and asked them to save ITB by rescinding all the Rector's decisions limiting rights to getting an ITB education, re-examining the status of the Rector who had broken laws and regulations, and freeing Syahganda's fellow ITB students from fear. (SK)

It's been easy to get the 24 page tabloid **Bandung Pos** in Jakarta the past 2 months. The newspaper hawkers sell it at Rp 100 a copy, not the Rp 250 list price. Its circulation has shot up from 9,000 to 100,000. Said its General Manager HSA Jusacc, "In Jakarta, many people from Bandung long for news of West Java." Since December 1989 **Bandung Pos** has been under new management. Jusacc said the keys to the circulation rise were the promotional price, use of 5 big distributors, and an editorial policy favoring reporting of everyday life. Others think it's vulgar with its stories on rapes and robberies. "We're just keeping the public alert," said Jusacc. Syamsudin Noer Moenadi, a member of the editorial board of the tabloid **Monitor**, doubted **Bandung Pos** would cut into **Monitor**'s 800,000 circulation. (Complimented on **Tempo**'s circulation during a recent Association for Asian Studies session, Chief Editor Goenawan Mohamad countered that **Monitor**'s circulation was much bigger. "Why?" asked a member of the audience not familiar with **Monitor**. "Legs," replied Goenawan.) (WE)

The rumors about Bimantara establishing a bank are over. The business group led by Bambang Trihatmodjo, together with businessmen Prajogo Pangestu (Phang Djun Phen) and Henry Pribadi (Liem Oen Hauw from the Indocement Group) have started up Andromeda Bank. The principal shareholder is Prajogo Pangestu, leader of the Barito Pacific Group. Andromeda will operate in the fields of corporate and consumer banking. (WE)

Jill Jolliffe reported from Lisbon that a breakthrough had occurred in negotiations over East Timor at the UN between Indonesia and Portugal. On March 20 the Indonesian side agreed that a delegation of Portuguese parliamentarians could visit East Timor this year amd make contact with leaders of the armed resistance, including guerrilla leader Xanana Gusmao. The Portuguese would be allowed to enter East Timor without visas and could have 16 journalists accompany them from Lisbon. The outcome of this 6th round of negotiations under UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's auspices was revealed by Portugal's leading daily, **Diario de Noticias**. Portugal's Foreign Ministry refused to confirm the story but journalist Carlos Albino, who quoted diplomatic sources close to the UN Secretariat, said it had been thoroughly checked. Raul Brito, a Socialist parliamentarian who will be part of the delegation, said there were still some outstanding points to be discussed. "We want Indonesia to declare a ceasefire, but Jakarta is objecting to this and will only go so far as to guarantee that military search operations against the guerrillas will be suspended during the 10 days we are there." One agreed point, according to **Diario de Noticias**, is that a sealed list of Portuguese personalities the delegation wishes to interview will be handed in advance to Perez de Cuellar and the President of the ICRC, Cornelius Sommaruga, to safeguard the security of those involved. Points to be discussed at the next meeting include which areas of East Timor will be visited by the parliamentarians. The parliamentary committee involved has submitted a list of 13 towns, including Dili, Aileu, Uato-Lari, Viqueque, Venilale, Lospalos, Tutuala, and Betano. If the

mission goes ahead, it will offer the first halt in fighting between the East Timorese resistance and Indonesian troops since a short-lived ceasefire in 1983. Latest reports from the guerrillas themselves, in documents smuggled to Lisbon, suggest they are at a low ebb, although a new civil disobedience movement sparked by Timorese youths in the cities has taken some of the pressure off them. (A leading external Fretilin figure, Abilio Araujo, insists that the youth demonstrations have been planned and were not spontaneous.) (MA)

APRIL 10 (TUES.) - In a meeting with MPR/DPR Chairman Kharis Suhud, IGGI Chairman Pronk asked Indonesia to push down its debt service ratio and decrease the total of new loans. Pronk said a debt ratio of 40% was too high and dangerous and looked like the heavy burdens carried by Latin American countries. Kharis told Pronk that Indonesia was already trying to bring its DSR down to 25%. Monetary experts consider a 20% DSR safe. Kharis said Indonesia still needed more aid, particularly to develop the regions which had been left behind "like the Asmat in Irian Jaya." He advised Pronk not just to inspect projects in Java. Industry Minister Hartarto stressed to Pronk the need for IGGI aid in developing infrastructure particularly in eastern Indonesia. Without it, it would be hard for equitable distribution in the industrial sector to occur. (KO)

Responding to complaints raised by representatives of 285 Kedung Ombo families whose lands were inundated and who made reports recently to LBH Semarang, Boyolali District Head Lt. Col. M. Hasbi told **Kompas** the regional government would continue to make approaches. But he added that the government has already held too many consultations over compensation to the inundated residents and had given in to their every whim so that it was meaningless for the question of compensation to keep coming up. It was untrue that anyone was given compensation without prior consultations. Consultations had continued until an agreement desired by the residents had been reached. The government had even agreed to 3 relocation sites on Perhutani land, namely, Kayen Baru, Kedungmulyo, and Kedungrejo. Agreements had also been reached on transmigration, with 4,000 of the 5,000 affected families now having gone to Muko-muko in Bengkulu. (KO)

The INGI conference opened in Bonn with YLBHI's Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara giving the opening speech for the Indonesian delegates. Contacted by **Jawa Pos**, Hakim said the conference was going smoothly. There were no blow-ups or excesses so far. He said the Indonesian participants were speaking in their own capacities and so felt free to say what they wanted. In his speech, Hakim said development cooperation could be effective if there were a climate in which public opinion could thrive, there was the right to organize, there was the right to information, and there was the right to development. By the last he meant that communities could decide the direction of development and allocation of natural resources. (Continuing established INGI policy, no reporters were allowed into the actual sessions. But reporters got news by repeatedly phoning participants. This marks the first time the INGI meeting was covered in the Indonesian press as it actually transpired.) (JW)

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and listened to a spirited singing of "Padamu Negeri" and a reading of the open letter. Pronk went into the crowd and read the banners and posters. The railway station announcer boomed over the loudspeaker that the train was leaving in 2 minutes but Pronk stayed put, accepted the open letter, and held a dialogue with FKMY spokesmen who also gave him a special letter about FKMY and some photos of their demos. Only at 6:08 a.m., 8 minutes past the scheduled departure time, did Pronk re-board the train after saying goodbye to the students and their spokesmen. The students left happily and orderly, pleased to have conveyed their political aspirations while at the same time speaking of the fate of the future of the nation, their beloved Indonesia! (The account comes from FKMY documents.) (OD)

The situation on the UDA campus is calm and orderly again as usual after a dialogue between demonstrating students and the Rector's office. Student leaders read out over a loudspeaker the decisions reached. The 19 fired instructors will be given another chance to teach at UDA provided they take part in post-graduate level courses at UDA or elsewhere at their own expense. UDA also guarantees there will be no disruption to academic activities and in this regard the UDA leadership will hold dialogues with the Student Senates/Student Representation Boards (Sema/BPM) once every 2 months or whenever considered necessary. The 19 dismissed lecturers have yet to say whether they accept these decisions. As for several students interrogated by the authorities as a result of demonstrating 4 days, nothing is known with certainty about their fate. Available information indicates they have been freed. (WS)

A $60 million Indonesian communications satellite lost in space 6 years ago and dramatically rescued by spacewalking shuttle astronauts is primed for a second launch today atop an unmanned Delta 2 rocket. "The launching demonstrates how close the bilateral relationships are between the United States and Indonesia," said (Ms) Tengku Dahlia Soemolang, Indonesia's Consul General in Houston, Texas. "May God Almighty bless the launching." (UP)

Speaking to the National Press Club in Canberra, Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia Philip Flood said "regional tensions did exist in Indonesia but were unlikely to cause rebellions" similar to those of the 1950s. Flood said the New Order had "contained" the demands of "fervent Muslims" for an Islamic state. There was "no indication that a major outburst of student activity is likely." Flood refused to speculate on whether President Soeharto would resign or seek a sixth term after 1992. On East Timor, Flood said Australia had moved "long beyond the stage" where concern about the past could be a practical basis for policy. East Timor was "entering a phase of transition in which military operations against a dwindling coterie of Fretilin guerrillas in the mountains will assume a reduced priority compared with the effort being devoted to the development of an adequate economic and social infrastructure." (Apparently no Australian journalist asked the Ambassador about extensive troop landings in East Timor February following a tough talk in Dili by Benny Moerdani and subsequent reports from Fretilin sources of a new offensive launched against the armed resistance.) (CT)

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APRIL 17 (TUES.) (CONTINUED) - Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edi Sudradjat donned his red beret when reviewing troops of the Special Forces Command (Kopassus) on its 38th anniversary celebrations at Cijantung. The origins of Kopassus and the persons involved have deliberately been kept secret because of its special character. It has often changed names (KKAD, RPKAD, Kopassandha, then Kopassus). Since its founding, it has taken part in 175 military operations. A Museum Korps Baret Merah has now been opened in the Kopassus Command Headquarters (Mako) complex. It was built in 100 days. It's not clear what's inside because the Army Information Service barred reporters from entry. (Even ABRI's public museums do not draw crowds.) (KO)

Manpower Minister Cosmas Batubara declared that the minimum wage should be immediately increased in 13 provinces where it had remained unchanged for at least 2 years. Cosmas said minimum wage levels should be re-examined annually. (KO)

Well-known semi-classical singer Norma Sanger, 54, died in Jakarta after undergoing an operation for a brain tumor. (KO)

A Socio-Anthropological Study of East Timorese Society (Penelitian Sosio-Antropologis Masyarakat Timtim), the final report of a research team from Universitas Gadjah Mada's (UGM) Center for the Study of Rural and Regional Development (P3PK, Pusat Penelitian Pembangunan Pedesaan dan Kawasan), concludes that despite development progress in East Timor, integration has not eliminated social, economic, and political problems. A seminar on the report has been scheduled to held in Dili April 19. P3PK Director Prof. Mubyarto, political scientist Prof. Dr. Muljarto Tjokrowinoto, and sociologist Loekman Soetrisno have already set out for Dili. The research was funded by Bank Indonesia and the East Timor Development and Planning Board (Bappeda). Four assistant researchers lived for a month in Hatolla, Railakio, and Maubisse Sub-districts of Ermera and Alnaro Districts. They were aided by fieldworkers from Universitas Timtim and local residents as translators. The report states that as a result of past trauma the provincial government faces a very difficult situation. It feels there is insufficient popular participation in development. People still live at subsistence level. No class of indigenous businessmen has emerged. Investors have not gotten much of a welcome in the province. The condition of the society is not really normal. A war economy still prevails with regulations and monopolies everywhere. Future economic prospects are very dependent on the civilian provincial government, security authorities, and religious leaders. Unity and solidarity among the three are absolutely necessary if there is to be rapid development. The P3PK study acknowledges development progress in the period between its 1981 and 1989 investigations. Almost the entire road network in the province has been asphalted. Dili and district capitals are linked by adequate land transportation. Community health centers (puskesmas) have been built in almost every sub-district. There is an upper secondary school (SMA) in every sub-district capital. But these successes have not eliminated post-integration problems. Migrants to East Timor do not comprehend East Timorese social life. Such cultural understanding is necessary for them to carry out their daily jobs. Deficient knowledge on the part of migrant officials has created difficulties in establishing rural development programs with popular participation. Officials are always surprised to see East Timorese voluntarily and enthusiastically building churches but reluctant to build clean water canals which they need. The P3PK team emphasizes that solutions to problems can only be effectively carried out if the central government, the leadership of East Timorese society, and all parties involved are prepared to think and act "pragmatically," which is to say, work for the interests of the people's tranquillity and prosperity. (KO)

APRIL 22 (SUN.) - In mid-December, Prof. Mubyarto reported in P3PK's monthly seminar on its study in East Timor. He highlighted problems of economic development. While physical progress had been made, it was not paralleled by an increase in material and spiritual welfare. The East Timorese had never ceased thinking of social and political problems during the period of integration. Security was less than stable. This made investors reluctant to put capital into East Timor. But prosperity didn't depend on the presence or absence of investors. The people should be involved in all aspects of development. With east Timor 80% Catholic, the Church also needed to be involved. "This is the necessary approach if complex matters are to be avoided," he said. During integration, the Church has not played much of a role. Among other reasons, this has been caused by its small numbers in respect to the number of Catholics. In addition, seminary education has not been linked to social and economic problems. So there has been lack of preparation for undertaking a material and spiritual dual function. During the seminar, Dr. Loekman Soetrisno said there were social, economic, and political problems "resulting from integration itself." Development of education had created unemployment among secondary school graduates. A polytechnic and university have been built for some of these graduates, but most cannot go on to university so the problem is serious. Jobs outside the government sector are very limited. The private sector can't absorb much manpower. Social problems have also been created by resettlement of rural people from the mountains to the malarial plains. Loekman agreed with Mubyarto that to solve problems in East Timor there needed to be openness involving the central government, local government, and East Timorese social figures themselves. This includes a role for the Church in settling problems in the three serious areas of social, political, and religious affairs. (MU)

Australia and Indonesia have reached agreement on joint development of a disputed sector (Area A) of the oil-rich Timor Gap. The final treaty, due to be signed in December, gives each of the two countries a 50% share of all gas finds in this disputed area. In a press release, the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Department stated that the accord also serves as "confirmation of Australia's recognition of East Timor's integration into Indonesian territory." The entire Timor Gap may hold one billion barrels of oil. The treaty splits the gap into three parts. Indonesia will administer one of the undisputed parts (Area C) and Australia the other undisputed part (Area B). ("Undisputed" here has a purely bilateral reference involving the central government in Indonesia and Australia.) (AG/RT)

Fretilin (Lisbon) reported that Prabowo told a secret meeting of Apodeti members in Hotel Timor, Dili that jobs should be offered to former Fretilin sympathizers, ex-political prisoners, rebels, and persons opposing integration until such time as integration was accepted by the international community. After that, the Fretilin sympathizers could be "finished off" as a way of solving the East Timor problem "at its roots." Some 200 civil service jobs were subsequently offered to selected Timorese youth who rejected them, alleging they were fighting for justice, freedom, and independence, not mere jobs. (FL)

Australia has become the first country to give direct aid for agricultural development in East Timor. A contribution of Rp 137 million was turned over by Ambassador Philip Flood to Governor Mario Carrascalao in Dili last Thursday. According to Fajar, Ambassador Flood held meetings with, among others, Korem 164/Wira Dharma Commander Col. (Infantry) Rudy Warouw, High Prosecutor Sarman Danamik SH, Bishop Belo, and Father Locatelli. (NT/FJ)

Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Senator Gareth Evans said Portugal's Ambassador Dr. Jose Luiz-Gomes that Australia would vigorously defend any legal challenge to the coming Timor Gap Treaty (which must be ratified by Australia's parliament). Portugal believes Australia's signature and ratification of the treaty would breach international law. (FR)

According to Amnesty International, at least 6 students in Dili were questioned and beaten with wooden sticks in the Nusra Bhakti military detention center after stones were thrown at passing military vehicles. The incident involved supporters of Bishop Belo and a group protesting his having given sanctuary to anti-government demonstrators in October. According to **East Timor News**, military authorities had encouraged some Timorese to hold a demonstration in front of the Bishop's house. A counter-demonstration was organized to support the Bishop. This was violently broken up by police. According to an underground human rights activist in Dili, ABRI mobilized 200 demonstrators against the Bishop. The operation was planned by East Timor Koopskam (Security Operations Command) Commander Brig. Gen. Mulyadi, Koopskam's Assistant for Intelligence Col. Bimo, and Commander of the Operation Task Force from Battalion 328 Lt. Col. Prabowo Subianto. The aims were to force Bishop Belo's resignation and departure from East Timor, force him to turn over youth and students he was protecting, force Fathers Martins, Ricardo, Filomeno Jacob, and Domingos Soares to leave East Timor, and force all remaining foreign priests out of East Timor within 3 months. But pro-Belo demonstrators quickly mobilized and engaged in fistfights with the ABRI-backed demonstrators, managing to disperse them. (AI/ET/OD)

Jose Ramos Horta, Fretilin's representative at the U.N., told Lusa in Tokyo he had "resigned" from Fretilin. (He subsequently claimed to us he remained an ordinary member.) He cited "absence of democratic attitudes and unfulfilled priority tasks by the bureaucrats running Fretilin abroad." He said these leaders outside East Timor had not developed "an appropriate international diplomatic offensive, especially in Asia, where representation units were needed." He said many reports sent from East Timor "never reach the media because of negligence on the part of the leadership abroad." "New blood needs to be pumped into Fretilin's delegation abroad, together with new energy and new ideas, otherwise it will mean general disbanding and the end of the movement." He stated he would continue to work with "the armed resistance leadership inside East Timor led by Xanana Gusmao. Abilio Araujo, the current leader of Fretilin's external delegation, rejected Ramos Horta's charges. (ET)

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao told foreign reporters that around last May 27 persons who were part of an underground network in the towns were arrested but they had been released in August. He also said that at the start of Operasi Seroja about 50 to 60 East Timorese were sent to Cipinang Prison in Jakarta to serve 5 to 6 year prison terms because Dili had nowhere to hold them at the time. Many of them were now living in Dili. In addition, 300 persons had been sentenced for involvement with Fretilin. They were not from the forests, but were collaborators in the towns. "They committed treason. This doesn't only happen in East Timor. It happens throughout the world, and such people are tried. So it's natural that here, too, they were tried." (JW)

Correspondent Roy Eccleston reported from Dili. "General Murdani, one of the key organizers of the Indonesian invasion, says that Indonesia had to enter because if it dd not, another communist power to the north would have. 'What could we do, let them go alone? That is the question. Would you leave the people of East Timor just to their fate?' The crushing of opposition was brutal. Indonesian military officers now stationed in East Timor admit this, while quickly adding that all that was 5 or 10 years ago. Yet some of those same officers--the head of military intelligence, Colonel Bimo, for example--were there at that time. Now, they say, the fight is on two fronts: against the guerrillas and to win over the people. Fighting on the first is Koopskam, the East Timor Special Operational Command, unique in Indonesia. Observers estimate it has up to a dozen fighting battalions. There are also three platoons of special forces commandos, sources say.... The Indonesian military produced 16 Fretilin they claimed to have captured or who had surrendered.... Even in a private interview, translated by Catholic nuns, it would be stretching credulity to believe these men could speak openly. Only one had seen the Red Cross.... While Indonesia's military war continues, so does its fight for the hearts and minds of the East Timorese. This is the second front.... ABRI helped fund a new cathedral. And much money has been poured in for better roads, schools, doctors. But allegations of beatings continue. And killings.... 'We are not going to do that,' insists one senior officer in Dili. 'If you make brutality against the people then they will hate you. If they hate us, that is zero for us.' ... Foreign Minister Ali Alatas adds, 'We are not saying it's a human rights haven, but abuse is not condoned, not a persistent policy.' ... A trip through Baucau to Lospalos in the east, where guerrilla activity continues, reveals the pervasiveness of the military. There are 5 or 6 checkpoints between Dili and Baucau. On the road we see 14 or 15 trucks filled with troops. We also notice a black jeep, which keeps us in sight all the way back to Dili. The same car is parked outside the military intelligence office the next day. Other evidence of the war is less obvious--the orphanages.... There are other signs. The military graveyard at Baucau has 8 fresh graves.... Malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, bad water, inadequate medical care and uneducated health practices can take a heavy toll.... Rats have wiped out the rice crop in one area we pass through. Families are large, says one priest, so the few can survive. In another village, a priest says students can have only one meal a day, and then there is very little meat. There are too few buffalo since the war.... Even now, animal stocks are drastically lower than in 1976, particularly for buffalo, goats, and chickens. If stomachs are empty, the churches are full. 'In times of hardship, people turn to faith,' says another priest. The military realize the power of the Church. And they do not like it.... In Jakarta, a member of the government goes further. 'Priests should tell the truth, but the world is full of priests not knee-deep, but neck-deep in politics. There is a small core, 4 or 5 priests of Portuguese descent, who are violently political in East Timor.' Now, the priests, many of whom are foreigners, are worried their visas will not be renewed." (AU)

OCT. 22 (SUN.) - In his weekly press conference, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas criticized foreign mass media for giving such prominence to East Timorese demonstrators during the Pope's visit. He emphasized that only 40-some persons demonstrated and they were not supported by the some 200,000 East Timorese attending the mass. The government has foreseen the possibility of such a demonstration. He said that the government to this very moment had never claimed that integration in 1976 was supported fully by all the East Timorese people. The demonstration confirmed what the government had known all along, that there were still "dreamers" (orang yang bermimpi). These persons were "not supported by a majority of East Timorese." Alatas said foreign journalists were free to report whatever they saw in East Timor, but their reports should not be exaggerated. Asked about interrogation of the demonstrators, Alatas replied that if a riot occurred in New York or London the police in those places would interrogate people. He stated that after interrogation not a single East Timorese had been detained much less tortured. (KR)

Indonesia has reportedly agreed to allow a delegation of Portuguese parliamentarians to visit East Timor and talk with leaders of the armed resistance. The Portuguese will be allowed to enter East Timor without Indonesian visas and will be accompanied by journalists of their choosing. While final talks are due in May, the visit has been set for September for now. (NY) April 2 1990

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao told foreign reporters that as of academic year 1987/88 1,363 East Timorese had been sent outside the province for education. This program had gone on since 1978. Most of these students were sent to Universitas Brawijaya in Malang, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in Yogyakarta, and Universitas Padjadjaran in Bandung. Since 1984 East Timorese had also enrolled in the Open University (UT, Universitas Terbuka). Some had gotten degrees this year. There were about a thousand East Timorese enrolled in UT programs at this moment. The private Universitas Timor Timur (Untim) in Dili was established in 1986 and now had faculties covering agriculture, social and political science, and teacher training. Untim Rector Dr. Ir. P. Wiryono P. SJ (a Jesuit priest) said Untim now had about 800 students and 87 lecturers, only 23 of whom were permanent. Sixty percent of its students were native East Timorese. Most of the remainder were civil servants who came from outside East Timor. Wiryono said there would be no Catholic university in East Timor. Untim would remain the province's only university. (JW) Oct 23, 1989

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao said the province now had 57 priests conducting Church ceremonies (imam), 18 religious brothers (bruder, members of orders not leading congregations), and 77 nuns (suster). The number of Catholic schools was increasing. There were 8 kindergartens with 523 children, 89 primary schools with 15,971 pupils, and 37 lower and upper secondary schools with 8,364 students (figure not broken down into SMP and SMA). There was also a pastoral institute with 105 students (mahasiswa) and one secondary-level seminary accommodating 74 seminarians. As of 1988, there were 573 places of worship in East Timor, including 41 Catholic churches, one cathedral, 132 chapels (capela), and 270 simple churches. There were 9 Protestant churches and 45 simple churches. There were 6 mosques and 23 prayerhouses, 3 Hindu temples (pura), and 8 Buddhist monasteries (wihara). There are currently 563,979 Catholics, 36,475 Protestants, 12,665 Muslims, 4,658 Hindus, and 2,238 Buddhists. There are also 68,066 persons adhering to local East Timorese beliefs, a figure down from 357,309 in 1973. (JW) Oct 23, 1989

Col. Bimo Prakarsa, chief of military intelligence in East Timor, told **Newsweek** correspondent Rod Nordland that at most 200 to 300 Fretilin guerrillas remained active out of a force which once numbered 25,000 armed men. Indonesian officials even allowed **Newsweek** to visit the towns of Baucau and Viqueque, centers of heavy fighting in the past. In Viqueque, Army commander Lt. Col. Bambang Sudarmo said that weakness had reduced Fretilin in his area to robbing civilians. "Graveyards told a different story. Just outside the remote mountaintop village of Uatolari, a hillside cemetery bristled with new crosses, many of them marked with the word 'gugur' (standard Indonesian military term for "fallen" in battle).... Local farmers said the victims were Timorese militiamen, impressed by the Army for guard duty and killed in Fretilin guerrilla attacks. At a new Indonesian military cemetery in Baucau--one of three main ones in the province--were 175 Muslim soldiers' graves and 40 Christian ones, most also marked 'gugur.' Sixty-three dated from 1988. Col. Sudarmo said the soldiers must have been shot in accidents. Fretilin is 'still fighting,' said East Timor apostolic administrator, Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, 'and most people still sympathize with them.' ... To the Timorese, the biggest threat now is forced cultural assimilation. Bahasa Indonesia has replaced Portuguese in all but some church schools. Indonesians--usually Army officers in civilian guise--occupy all key government posts, even in local communities.... Most troubling to Catholic leaders is a government birth-control program which gives contraceptives to all residents. 'With so many dead,' said Bishop Belo, 'we have no population problem here.' ... The police and Army stop and question travelers at checkpoints that appear as often as once every 5 or 10 miles.... The rebellion may be hidden in East Timor, but it is far from over." (NW) Oct 23, 1989